are as follows:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Year	Maharashtra	Bihar
2003-04	13642.11	863.12
2004-05	16577.35	1487.77
2005-06	20801.93	1340.98

The assistance by NCDC is released in the form of loan and subsidy, if applicable. The loan is released on terms and conditions inclusive of rate of interest on term loan, working capital and margin money, period of re-payment of term loan, working capital and margin money.

Price regulation in steel industry

1171. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are implementing the price regulation in steel industry so that the middle class consumers fan be benefited by competitive price when steel production is increased in Indian market in competition with global market; and

(b) if not whether Government would bring a law creating regulatory authority to fix reasonable price of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government does not propose to bring any law for creation of aregulatory authority for controlling price of steel. In a liberalized scenario the price of steel is determined by the interplay of the market forces.

Haematite Iron ore consumption

1172. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:
SHRI CHITTABRATA MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Haematite iron ore consumed by domestic steel plants during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of ore likely to be consumed domestically by 2019-20; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made about availability of this over *vis-a-vis* its recoverable reserve and future steel demand beyond 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): (a) (Figures in Million tonnes—MT)

Year	Domestic Consumption (MT)
2003-04	51.21*
2004-05 (Provisional)	53.77*
2005-06 (Provisional)	58.00

*Source Ministry of Mines.

(b) As per National Steel Policy (NSP), which takes compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.3% for steel production the total quantity of iron ore likely to be consumed domestically by 2019-20 is 1.54 billion metric tonnes, assuming that 12% of steel production will be from scrap during all these years.

(c) Precise assessment of long-term demand is difficult. However, based on certain assumptions, assessments of iron ore requrement have been made which is annexed as Statement.

Statement

(a) As per National Steel Policy, if the Steel making capacity grows @ 7.3% CAGR then 20.18 billion tonnes of iron ore will be requred by 2051-52 (Assuming that 12% of the production is from scrap)

(b) As per Industry estimate by 2019-20, Steel capacity would be 208.34 million tonnes & beyond 2020-21, assuming this capacity growth @ 7% CAGR, then 42.40 billion tonnes of iron ore will be requred by 2051-52.

(c) Requrement of iron ore (if the per capita demand for steel grows @ 5.7% CAGR & populaiton @ 1.6% CAGR), by 2051-52 would be 18.62 billion tonnes (Assuming that 12% of the production is from scrap)

(d) Requirement of iron ore (if the per capita demand for steel grows @ 9.6% CAGR and populaiton @ 1.6% CAGR) by 2051-52 would be 71.74 billion tonnes (Assuming that 12% of the production is from scrap)